EXTRACTS FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY OPPOSED BY PARTY .-There is no species of tyranny, in a country claiming to be obscience to the mandates of those in power, but would stig-matize as unpatriotic and treasonable any investigation into their motives and conduct in the management of public affairs.

Silence as well as obedience is, in the cases to which we refer, imposed as an obligation upon the people. To doubt or to hesitate is as bad as to condemn; and to presume to censure is a height of audacity not to be pardoned. We have a melancholy instance of the lamentable results of this state of things in the commencement of the troubles of the French Revolution. The Jacobins obtained possession of power in France, and hurried the Government into every species of excess. In a short time after the country became involved in twar, and they stood as the champions and promoters of the war; they soon managed it so as no longer to appear in the light of a relentless faction, contending for the accumulation of all power in their own hands, but as a band of patriots, always realously devoted to the liberties of their own country, and constantly employed in the propagation of liberal sentiments among the people of other countries. When that attitude was once assemed, as the historian tells us, "resistance to their mandates seemed nothing short of treason to the com monwealth : the moderate parties were never able again to separate the cause of France from that of the Jacobins ;" and people were taught, and learned at last, led as they were by their feelings, and actuated by wicked leaders, to associate the adherents of those who counselled them to prudence and justice with the enemies of the Republic. Human nature is always the same, and the arts of the de

magogue practised in the earlier ages in Greece and Rome, and revived and acted over again by the pretended patriots of the French Revolution, will be always resorted to, in all times and in all nations, to compass the same ends and effect the same purposes. It is the part of wise men, however, to learn by experience and the lessons of history, and, if possible, to avert the evils which have hitherto befallen the nations who have yielded to this tyrannical assumption by their rulers. To resist this arbitrary pretension is the duty of every republican a duty which he owes to himself and to his country. He is fulse to every principle of liberty if he recognises as true the doctrine that an act of the Government once consummated is not to be questioned; and that he is a traitor to his country if

THE TARIFF.

FROM THE FRANKFORT COMMON WEALTH.

THE PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It must be gratifying to every one capable of understanding the principles of liberty, and appreciating the importance of maintaining them against every assault, whether open and avowed, or not less dangerous or less treacherous to the rights of man because more insidious, to find the Alexandria Gazette coming forth in their defence, since its reaccession to the Ancient Dominion, with renewed strength and manly vigor. We trust to see that able standard-bearer communicating to the whole State to which it now belongs a large portion of its spirit, and assisting her to burst asunder the chains of prejuduce and error by which she has been so long almost continually shackled, and stand forth, as her sister central States are doing, redeemed and disenthralled.

We cannot resist the pleasure of transferring to our columns from the article in the Gazette of Tuesday the following extract, as a sample of the true whigh spirit, and assuch worthy of all praise:

**EXPLACE SEAST THE ALEXANERIA from accidental causes, as, for example, the high price of the raw material, &c. The diminution in the price is attributable to the competition produced the price is attributable to the competition produced by the protection offered to American interests.

We subjoin a list of the articles, with the prices, from 1818 to 1844, inclusive, during which time we prepared from the New York market, by the editor of the Georgia Chronicle:

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The Administration papers are just now very busy in reviving the old party name of Federalist, and attempting to fasten it as a badge, at least of unpopularity, if not of political dishonor, upon the Whig party. If the labors of these benevolent gentlemen could have the effect of inducing the generation

the detrine that an set of the Generalization of the guestianed; and that he is a traitor to his country is that has grown up since the times when the Federal to manage its effairs.

The Administration party, in this country, have not yet to manage its effairs.

The Administration party, in this country, have not yet to the length of branding as traitorous an opposition to the immangement of puller matters by those in power, as frame from Moh. In the same district. Mr. Watken this the same district. Mr. Watken this the same district. Mr. Watken this the same district is the same district. Mr. Watken this the same district. Mr. Watken that the same district. Mr. Watken this the same district. Mr. Watken that the same content of the same same at that of they present the same district. Mr. Watken that the same di

DEMOCRATIC ABOLITIONISTS.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

testimony. Mr. Rastoul, appointed District Attorney, was an early and well known Abolitionist. Islac H. Wright, appointed Navy Agent, in which capacity he officiated for about a year, but whose nomination the President finally withdrew after very grave charges had been preferred against him, was an Abolitionist; was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts when Mr. Mouron was Governor, and voted for all the abolition laws and measures of that year, and for the very strong resolutions against the admission of Texas into the Union. This Mr. Isaac H. Watsur, notwithstanding his abolition votes for the negro marriage laws, the law punishing State officers for aiding in the arrest of fugitive slaves, the Texas anti-annexation resolves; notwith-standing the withdrawal of Mr. Watsur's name from before he Senate, under circumstances leaving a very unfavorable mpression as to his character, yet he was, this same Mr. WRIGHT, was the chief director in the recent Demo-cratic Convention in Massachusetts for nominating a candi-date for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and this same

ion measures above named. In addition, ISAAC DAVIS

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord of the Treasury—Lord of the Lord High Treasurer have, in modern times, been divided among a board of five persons, styled Lords Commissioners for executing the office of the Union. Some accident prevented the attendance of Colonel Dayls.

Frenerick Robinsos, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Middlesex district, was also a member of the Senate of Massachusetts at the time spoken of, and approved of the above named measures. Mr. Brutwell, Democratic candidate for Congress in district No. 3; and Mr. Dike, Democratic candidate for Congress in district No. 2, were both members of the House of Representatives in Mr. Morron's Secretary of State, and at present at the head of the Democratic organization of Massachusetts, was one of the advisers and supporters of those measures. one of the advisers and supporters of those measures. FRANCIS Howx, a Democratic candidate for the Senate from Worcester district this year, is a rank Abolitionist, and it is also believed that he was a member of the Morton Legisla-ture that passed the measures above stated. Last year or the

and the standard stan

THE BRITISH CABINET.

PROM THE NOVEMBER NO. OF THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE. The functions of the First Lord of the Treasury; the Lord Chancellor; President of the Council; Secretaries of State; Chancellor of the Exchequer; First Lord of the Admiralty; President of the Board of Trade; Lord Privy Seal; Paymaster eral; and Postmaster General.

The "Cabinet" is a collective phrase, used to distinguish the Ministers of the highest political rank and importance from the general body of functionaries and heads of Departments who vacate office as a matter of course on every change of numbers or opinion in the House of Commons, implying "confidence" or "want of confidence" in a ministry. The "Cabinet" does not include more than a fourth part of these confidences with affected by the revolutions of relities and the "confidence" or "want of confidence" in a ministry. The
"Cabinet" does not include more than a fourth part of these
who are thus affected by the revolutions of politics and the
numbers of the division lists. Thus it is possible to be a member of the Government and not have a "seat in the Cabinet;"
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an
the chief responsibility for the conduct of the public affairs,
necessarily give their holders a seat in the Cabinet, which seldom consists of less than ten, or more than affeen individuals.

They are always of the Privy Council also; but there are at
the chief responsibility for the conduct of the public affairs,
necessarily give their holders a seat in the Cabinet, which seldom consists of less than ten, or more than affeen individuals.

They are always of the Privy Council also; but there are at
the class ten times as many members of that right honorable body
who are not in the Cabinet. This is, in fact, a select body,
in whom the whole of the royal authority for the time being
is vested; the other Ministers being considered as subordinates
and the instruments for carrying into effect such measures as
the Cabinet may determine upon. These measures are broached, discussed, and arranged at meetings of the selected few,
popularly known as "Cabinet councils;" and when they are
summoned with unusual frequency, it indicates there is more
than ordinary difficulty and danger in the aspect of public affairs, or the critical position of the Cabinet itself. The decisions are taken by votes, and a Minister may find himself in
the Legislature at the same time; in such a case, his resignation is inevitable; or, having a majority in Parliament, he
may, in the same situation, "break up the Cabinet," receive
the royal command to form a new one, and select colleagues
more compliant, or with views more consonant with his own.
Or, lastly, certain topics may be left what are called "open
questions," that is, when they come under discussion, each
Minister may vote according to his individual opinion upon
them, witho cratic Convention in Massachusetts for nominating a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and this same Mr. Wright is the Democratic candidate for Congress in John Quinca Adams's district. He is a principal adviser if not bosom friend of Marcus Morton.

The Democratic candidates for Governor (Isaac Davis, The Democratic candidates for Governor (Isaac Davis, Where both members of the Senate of Massachusetts during Mr. Morton's term, and voted for all the obnoxious aboli-

First Lord of the Treasury-Lond John Russell.

Killing the Lord High Treasurer during the execution of his

The Lord Chancellor-LORD COTTENHAN

constances, without the frequent interference of logicality continuents or the violence of sudden changes.

Until about the end of Einzbedh erigh this officer was in the respect a number of the Government, his dutue being considered to replace the communication of the common the regin to the common the regin of Einzbedh there was into other principal Secretary of State; and in the forty-third year of the tomorach regin the regin of Einzbedh there was into the common the regin the regin of Einzbedh the common the regin to first instance occurred of the other of the common with Scotdand the number was professedly in the common the regin the first instance occurred of the common with Scotdand the number was professedly in the common law of the land and any instrument of the common was destinated, however, in 1746; and from the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument and to the common law of the land and any instrument of the state of the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument of the particular of the common law of the land and any instrument of the land and any instrument of the particular of the

was negatived on the ground that, although the war for which the office was established had ceased, yet the colonial branch of his business was sufficiently important and extensive to require the undivided attention of a distinct officer.

Each department includes an extensive establishment of under secretaries and clerks. The business of the home department is conducted in Whitehall, while the colonial and foreign offices are in Downing street.

There are altogether six under Secretaries of State, two for each department. One of these two is generally a member of Parliament, and is appointed or resigns with the political party of which he is a member. The other Secretary in each office is unaffected by ministerial changes, and, in the absence of the Principal Secretary, he is the official representative, just as his political colleague is the parliamentary organ of the department to which he belongs.

The Secretary for Ireland is subordinate to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for whom he may be said to act in all Irish business. That office is at present filled by Mr. Hangay Labouchers, M. P. for Taunton.

The Secretary at War is the medium of communication between the army and the Government of the day, just as the Adjutant General is the channel of intercourse between the Commander-in-Chief and the military forces of the country. His department has an especial bearing upon the financial portion of the Government of the army. He is bound to give effect to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, so long as they are consistent with the known resources of the service; but when they appear likely to occasion an excess of expenditure, he refers for further instructions to the Treasury, by whose decisions he is bound to abide. His duty is to prepare the army estimates, and lay them before Parliament; he is always, therefore, a member of the Hanse of Commons. He is occasionally, though not always, a member of the Cabinet, but he is usually a privy councillor.

The office was established in 1666; and th

There are two other offices of the Cabinet, which, although political in their tenure, are less connected with political functions than the others; one is the post of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, held by Lord Morpeth; and the Chancellorship of the Ducky of Lancaster, which has been given to Lord Campbell. The duties of the first are principally the administration of the land revenues of the crown; of the latter, the legal business of the county Palatine.—London paper.

Salaries of the British Ministry.

The annexed list will show the singular contrast between

The annexed list will show the singular contrast between e salaries bestowed upon the eminent men of England and ose given to the eminent men of our country.—Ed. B. M.

The above are in the Cabinet. Master of the Rolls £7,000 Vice Chancellor (each)
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's bench.
Four Judges of the Queen's bench (each)
Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.
Four Judges of the Court of Common Pleas

(each)..... Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer..... Revenue of the Bishops.

Archbishop of Canterbury. £129,946
Archbishop of York 223,220
Bishop of London 267,662
Bishop of Lincoln 373,976
Bishop of Norwich 331,750
The combined revenue of the two archbishops and twenty-five bishops of England is computed at 3,154,560
The Bishop of Calcutta 5,000
The Bishops of Jamaica and Barbadoes (each) 4,000

(each). 4,000
The Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and
Quebee (each). 2,500